

EVENING BULLETIN

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SANITARY PROBLEM OF BIG CANAL.

A Panama canal problem that can hardly be classed as second in importance to the work engineers of the big ditch have in hand, is care for the health of workmen and general population of the small strip now under American control. In many respects this is the biggest sanitary task Americans have ever tackled. Cuba and the Philippines offered some natural advantages in climate and surroundings. Once cleaned up and the people prevented from returning to ancient filthy habits, the solution was complete.

Panama presents all the difficulties of dealing with an ignorant and indigent people with the additional dangers of a most unpleasant climate and disease-breeding swamps. During the French operations in canal construction a veritable carnival of death reigned. Americans intend to conquer the land and the climate.

The first move in the sanitary program of the isthmus has been to select men whose condition of health is good. Thousands of applications for employment by the government have poured in at Washington. A general answer was made public to the effect that the successful candidates would be men in the best physical, as well as mental, condition. The same plan will doubtless be carried out in the selection of laborers. The government will not, if it can be avoided, take men to the canal strip who promise to land in the hospital a few days after their first encounter with the climate and swamp miasmas.

This policy of picking men with a view to their ability to resist the present dangers to life will of course be accompanied by a thoroughly modern scheme for cleaning the canal strip, making it as nearly a permanently healthful place as is possible. What this sanitary army intends to do is told by Col. William C. Gorgas of the Medical Corps in a recent issue of the Review of Reviews. He says:

"The part of the sanitary organization that will involve by far the greater part of the expense will be the hospital system for the care of the sick. With the view to keeping in close touch with malaria, yellow fever and other infectious diseases, it will be our endeavor to get all the sick from the whole population to come to the sanitary department for treatment. With this object in view, we expect to equip our hospitals with the best modern appliances of every kind and with the most skillful personnel in the way of physicians and nurses. We hope in this way to do away with the general prejudice against hospital treatment which exists everywhere among the poor and ignorant.

"Taking the towns of Colon and Panama, I do not think that it would be a large estimate to say that when work is in full swing, two or three years from now, we shall have a population on the strip of 100,000 people. It is not a large estimate, particularly in the tropics, to say that 10 per cent of this 100,000 will be constantly sick from one cause or another. If our efforts are crowned with success we ought to be able to get half of this 10 per cent under hospital control. This would give up a hospital population of 5,000 to look after.

"We hope that a year from now, when our unacclimated population comes, it will be to clean, uninfected villages, with all the present native population free from malarial infection, and that there will be left very few malarial mosquitoes, and that these few, not being able to bite any human being previously infected with malaria, will be harmless. This is not an entirely theoretical scheme. In Havana yellow fever was cared for in just the way that we propose for malaria. The infected human being was taken and placed under screening and treated until he was free from infection, and thus no yellow-fever mosquito was allowed to bite him during the infected period and become herself infected. At the same time wholesale mosquito destruction was carried on.

"At the end of about eight months of this work it was found that the number of yellow-fever mosquitoes had been greatly decreased, and that those that were left could find no human being infected with yellow fever whereby they, the yellow-fever mosquitoes, might become infected and thus convey it to other human beings. For the past three years Havana has been free from yellow fever. An unacclimated man can go to Havana now, and though he may probably be bitten a good many times by yellow-fever mosquitoes, these mosquitoes have had no opportunity in the past three years of biting a human being infected with yellow fever and therefore are themselves entirely

harmless. This condition we hope to bring about in the villages along the canal route by means similar to those adopted at Havana."

KAM CAPTAIN WRITES

Editor Evening Bulletin:—I desire space in your paper for two extracts from the Advertiser which I think are sufficient to require no explanation to justify the Kams in refusing a substitute runner for Castle Saturday. I would say, too, that Captain Steere of the Punahou did not request a substitute and I would ask: Is it regular for the umpire and coach to demand substitutes for a base runner? Is it not the captain's business?

The quotations from the Advertiser are as follows:
From the issue of June, 1904, we read: "It is curious that other team captains do not follow the example of Russell of the Elks in forcing Aylett to run his bases rather than allow a substitute. If the man is able to play his outfield position he should be able also to run his bases and the admission of Williams to run merely because Aylett is slow and fat is a weakness on the part of a team. With such a precedent En Sue might substitute for Joy and the heavyweights and win the game on the speed and base-stealing proclivities of one man."

From the issue of July 24 we read: "Castle after hurting himself singled and on reaching first, Vanatta was requested to allow a man to run in Castle's place. This he refused to do, and the consequent hissing and derisive remarks hurled at him from the grandstand haven't been heard on the grounds in many a day. While Vanatta had a right to act as he did for the protection of his team, the grandstand considered it decidedly unsportsmanlike and were not chary in making their feelings known."

I leave the public to judge if such criticism is consistent.

I would add one line more: The last game we played with the Punahou, Richards, our pitcher, was hurt. We asked Steere for a substitute base-runner. The answer we got was "Next time".
W. VANNATTA,
Captain Kamehameha Team.

Supreme Court Denies

SCIRE FACIAS WRIT

Wanting Jurisdiction

Supreme Court today files decision in the matter of the application of R. Maki for a writ of scire facias, denying the writ "as this court has not jurisdiction to entertain such a plea, which requires a jury trial."

Casile & Wittington for petitioner. The petitioner, R. Maki, files an application for a writ of scire facias to issue to one Mele (two) to show cause why a certain informal judgment made by this court November 20, 1898, should not be formally entered and execution thereon issue against said Mele for the possession of certain land in Honolulu described in the petition.

The record referred to shows that one Punilama, and her husband, Awahua, brought an action of ejectment against said Mele and her husband, Maki, for the premises described in this application. Jury was waived and the court, Davis, J., at the close of the plaintiff's case, made an order of non-suit from which the defendants took a bill of exceptions to the court in banc. The exceptions were sustained and a new trial was ordered.

PARKER LOSES IN RANCH CONTEST

Thelma's got the best of the Parker ranch fight thus far.
Of five lengthy hand-written decisions rendered this morning by Judge Gear, three bear on the Parker ranch difficulty.

Petition is dismissed in J. S. Low's endeavor to get license to sell land of Annie T. K. Parker, minor, on Hawaii; amended complaint is made necessary in Low's petition to remove A. W. Carter as Miss Parker's guardian and temporary injunction is denied in Samuel Parker's bill to enjoin A. W. Carter from interfering with the management and control of the Parker ranch.

Judge George D. Gear this morning rendered a decision in the matter of the petition of J. S. Low as next friend of Annie Thelma K. Parker, for a license to sell real estate of the minor, sustaining the demurrer to the petition and dismissing the petition.

Says the Court: "The present petition cannot be sustained under the statute as it is brought in the name of the next friend and not by the guardian. The demurrer to the petition must therefore be sustained."

Magoon & Lightfoot for petition; Kinney, McClannahan & Cooper, Ballou & Marx and Robertson & Wilder for guardian; J. J. Dunne for minor's mother, Elizabeth J. Knight.

Says the opinion: "The authority of a guardian to sell the real estate of his wards must be found in the statute; and if the statute confers no such authority upon the natural guardian, the only guardian a court has jurisdiction or license to make such a sale is one who has been appointed and commissioned by a court having authority to appoint guardians, and who has accepted such appointment and is qualified and acting."

Decision on demurrer was also handed down this forenoon by Judge Gear in the matter of the guardianship of Annie Thelma K. Parker, an application by J. S. Low, as the minor's next friend, for an order removing A. W. Carter as guardian of the minor.

"Upon this demurrer," says the Court, "all the facts alleged which are

PAY READY FOR JAPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Japanese had packed up their belongings and were ready to leave it seemed as if they were really determined to carry out the strike to its bitter end.

Makino said that he would endeavor to persuade the people from taking this desperate course. He understood that the laborers who left Waiuku would not be given work on other plantations. He was also aware of the fact that the vagrancy law would be exercised rigorously against those who offended against it. The laborers had no faith in the interpreters whom the management had employed as these were on the plantation's side. They had faith in Makino as he was an uninterested party. For this reason he hoped that he might be able to have some influence on the strikers.

Most people at Waiuku expected that the strike will come to an issue this afternoon one way or the other. The plantation people feel rather confident that the strikers will go back to work while the Japanese seem inclined to think that a wholesale exodus will result. If nothing out of the way happens High Sheriff Brown and most of the police will return to the city this

evening, leaving a force of about ten men to cope with the strikers.

The strike of the Japanese laborers at Waiuku is being settled today by the payment of the men's wages due and discharging them from the employment of the plantation. This was the course of action decided upon by the plantation management after repeated attempts to conciliate the men and meet them half-way. Yesterday the time of the laborers was made up with the intention of playing quits with them today.

The strikers yesterday had a conference among themselves and decided to continue holding out against the terms offered by the plantation. The defiant attitude of the strikers together with the decision reached by the plantation management made it certain that considerable feeling would develop today and measures were consequently taken to meet any emergency.

High Sheriff Brown with twenty-five more armed officers repaired to the scene of the strike, going by the 9 o'clock train. This brings the number of officers at Waiuku to over fifty. These are armed adequately for the purpose of suppressing mob violence and keeping the peace.

The work of paying off the striking Japanese was deferred until the arrival of High Sheriff Brown and his squad.

When the police under High Sheriff Brown reached Waiuku, the Japanese were holding a meeting. This meeting had not adjourned at 1 o'clock. Meanwhile no Japanese were presenting themselves to receive their wages. The police officers were assembled at the plantation office. In the Japanese quarters there was packing and hustling of bags and baskets as if in preparation for removal from the place.

It is developing now that the crux of the strike is the Japanese contracts. The Japanese hope to bring pressure enough to bear on the management to have these contracts annulled.

WAILUKU NEWS NOTES

Wailuku, Maui, July 23.—In response to a wireless message from Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson, J. N. K. Keola, Deputy Assessor, Second Taxation Division, wired yesterday to the Acting Governor recommending several names to be selected from for Tax Appeal Court for the Second Division. Several plantations on Maui have already filed notices of appeal from assessments with the various Deputies in this division.

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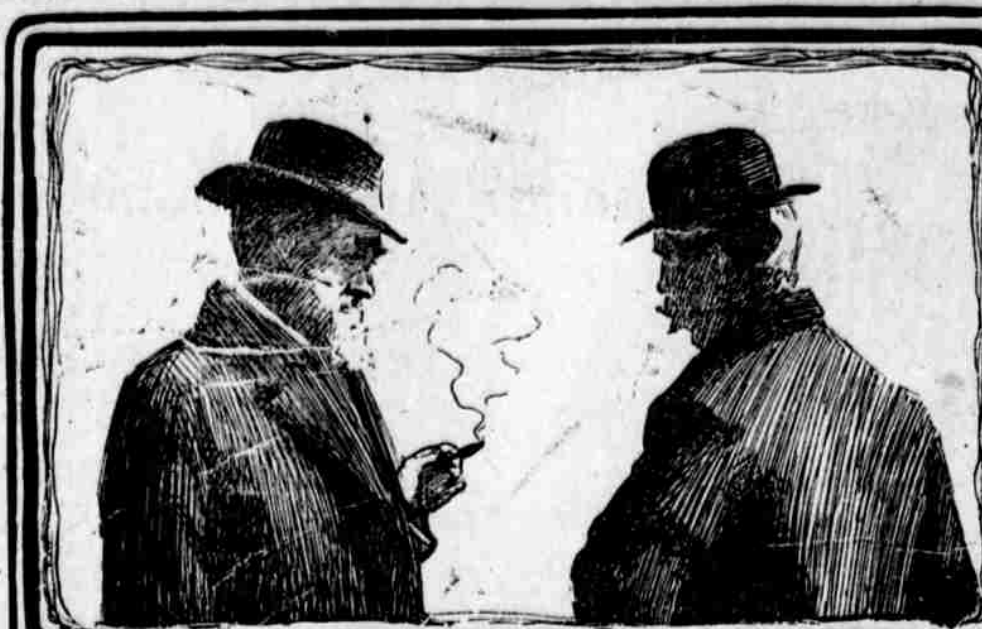
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